The Washington Times.

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THE HUTCHINS BUILD! PENNSTEVANIA AVENUE	NO
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American Humor.

Daily average (Sonday executed, 19,414)

The "Ceraury Magazine" has an nonneed with becoming dignity that during the coming year It will pay attention especially to humor. This is not a jest. It may be seen in large letters across the top of the cover, "A Year of American Humor," The experiment te a hazardous one, but Mr. xillder has taken his cominge in both hands and exclaimed, "Go to! Lot us be during

It appears that the Warters he's breds fed to this decision by so, or of historical communes, with abute to has been replete during the past twelvemonth. Knights on dashing herres, cavallers in plumed hats, and Paritana in sad raiment have taken headers through its pages one after another, in a wild profusion of adventure. After repeated bumpers of the wine of me levalism, the "Century" has undertakthem a fair chance to show what they gress, can do. Judging by the first issue unnovel brand of unconscious humor before the public in the near future.

was a funny man in this country after all. Apparently the writer is puzzled over the question where the various wils of the land got their reputation. His obtuseness on this point is even beyoud that of the Briton, for an Englishman can generally see the point of a joke if one is willing to wait. But after Artemus Ward, and John Phoenix, and Faxe, and Holmes have waited something like half a century, this is the appreciation they get at the hands of Mr. Trent:

"To son a extent wit and humor have cluded the critic, and will continue to do so until the psychologist is able thoroughly to analyze the complex emotions that influence laughter and analysis. Vet perhaps this is a communation not devonity to be wistered, should the physical heats of these "bottoms to faild bars, it might at once opens, at our sense of buttom depended upon our food and our digestion."

Mr. Trent has not even allowed himself to think of wit in connection with his subject. None of the humor in which he has been delving has rubbed off on him. He is as demure as the wrong side of a tombstone. If Mr. Gilder had gone and got a tapir to write his article for him he could hardly have found a

This is not anything out of a German inhoratory; it is a perfectly unprejudiced view of Lowell. Some may the wise reader will reverently leave it in the isolation of its own profundity. Nobody could possibly have taught Mr. Trent to write as he does; he must have done it all himself.

Here is his characterization of Mark

The gist of this seems to be that after a faithful and hardworking life as a humorist, Mr. Clemens has become something else, but, however grateful he may be for the compliment, he may have to do some pondering over it to find out just what it means.

Mr. Trent, however, does not intend to waste his whole morning saying pretty things. He goes on, with lefty determination to get at what humor really is if it takes all night:

"Bot We are chiefly concerned with the humon of these mon, and with their lives; and though the task of describing it is difficult, it must not be shifted. It is, on the whole, a broad himse that frequently does not disclain the use of tad spelling and had pune, " in its lowest form it can be found in almost any negative, in the shape of what is called 'comm copy, reveius for criting which are said to be easily obtained and followed."

Finally, after classifying his "work ing list of eighty American humorists' as best he can, Mr. Trent winds up hi critique with this ultimatum, delivered

with becoming anining selemnity; 'R is safe to prophesy that a people who have just no everything even for paintial co-rup-tion will seemer or later have more need of offices who. He Million and Dente Tarely smile.'

This induces a suspicion that Mr. Trent means to qualify for the posttion which he dimly suggests in his peroration. He is going to be violently disappointed. There is no room for

the laurels of any sprouting Milton or Dante on his cranium. He will go down in history, as far us he goes at ati. 1: the one American who was unable to see anything funny in American humor

Dialect.

A gentle protest has been entered by one of the empirits of the day against the phose of dialect. This writer suggests that in many cases where words are, as he puts it, "stillfully misspelled," It would have been better to le, the pecultarities of the speaker be suggested by the sense of the words. For example, he cites the remark which might be made by a negro laborer on a very hot day, if the man were conscious only of the teeming wealth of life around him and his own strength, and did not find in any body of men, and the possibili the beat enervating. He might say:

Now, that remark, if the circumis carried through successfully, the

would not need to be misspelled in dislect fushion, as follows:

"De hetra de sun shine, de berta I treb-Anybody who knows the type will know just how the words sound with out being told, and these who are unit miliar with it cannot be made to hear. It as it is speken by any amount of ingerious misspelling.

It may be urged, however, that it is untrue to life to make an gnorant per son use absolutely correct Englis This is true, and there is no need of in ing to the opposite extreme in trying t avoid the mistake of over-elaboration of dialect. There is no beauty in making a Connecticut farmer or a Chinese laun dryman talk like an educated and cu tured person; but neither is it necessary to make their speech unintelligible to the eye by taking out consonants an changing vowels in a vain attempt b reproduce their words phonetically.

The dislect story is valuable in tha it preserves quaint historical phrases mispronunciations, and idioms which have existed for centuries, or have bee evolved in the course of the contact be tween two civilizations. In the forme case they are historically interesting in the latter, the originality and aptner of some of the colloquialisms are amou ing and well worth preservation. Wha would we not give for records of th making of English at the time of Not man supremacy, as complete and accu rate as the dialect literature of today The speech of a people is the living peord of its life. The philologist finds his work fuscinating because it is the recand of human thought, of a course of condition as complicated and as mys versors as that of the physical human The dislect story will be valunbly material for the philologist of the future, in so far as it is absolutely true to life; but it should be remembere that more bad spelling is not necessari ly dialect.

The Democratic Policy.

We observe with some amusi that Republican journals are predicting en in the soberness of next morning's a carping Democratic opposition to good resolutions, to sort out and ar- anything and everything that Presirange American humorists and give dent Roosevelt may propose to Con-

That is absurd. The Democratic perfority of any particular type of vesder the new regime there will be a party is before all things patriotic. It scorns to make party advantage at the cest of the country. As the inte Presi-Mr. Gilder has begun his weighty dent McKinley had reason to know, it task by having an article written to will stand like a stone wall behind an order by one W. P. Trent, entitled "A Executive who is working for the Retrospect of American Humor.' As it | safety and honor of his country. In stands, it is a dissection of that pecu- the same way President Roosevelt will flar, racy, unaccountable thing called | learn before three months have passed American humor, which leaves the that his Nicaragua Canal and reciprocireader wendering whether there ever ty policies have the hearty and loyal support of every Demograt in the Senate and the House.

We are getting a little weary of the assumption of some of our Republican of our lirst-class battleships in actual combat. ance to hold that Democrats are not as hearty and soulful Americans as the people to whom they cater. This is all wrong-known to be wrong by the very writers who assert the contrary. The American people are politically differentiated today only by questions of economics. Eliminate the tariff, and its children the trusts, and it would be difficult to find a topic upon which resa is being made in that direction. could be based any sort of a quarrel be tween the two parties into which the American people are divided.

The time has gone by for our citizens to haggle over small and provincial erg. If one ship of the kind can be built matters. America has a tremendous more can, and there is no reason to befuture, and Americans must face it in unity and strength.

A Gigantic Railway Deal.

What is generally known as the Northern Pacific settlement is more armor, so that after all the question is than likely to take the form of the chiefly one of how heavy the armor mind more completely outside the intaggle territory of the fun-lover. How, for example, could it have been expected that anybody would ever write in the combination under one manager. It is essentially within the province of the plan indicates that it may result in the combination under one manager. It is essentially within the province of the annexation of the functional section in the combination under one manager. It is essentially within the province of the annexation of the functional section is an and devices. France now has in contaggree, and devices. France now has in contaggree and devices and devices Such a sentence as this about the author ment of the Northern Pacific, the Un- experts, and even they are frequently programme has been roughly blocked out of the "Biglow Papers?" | ion Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the at issue with reference both to the by the French Minister of Commerce, and "Even Lowell, original and great humorist thereby he is, has his literary analogues. His produces many well seem to throw all previous apparatus to and Quincy, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and navies, it cannot be said with anything costed previously."

Northwestern, These seven great properties represent about forty-seven thousand miles of trackage, a capitalization of more than a billion dollars, and a to have, but we surely have none too attempt to discover its meaning; but | bonded debt of a little less than a bli-

The details of the proposed plan are meagre, and the outline of it, as published, may not be strictly accurate. Nevertheless, there is ample reason to believe that for some time past negotlations have been in progress looking to a combination of some of the leading roads named, and the consummation may be a uniting of them all. At this time the American public is pretty well accustomed to big financial deals. The formation of a billion dollar Steel Trust has prepared the country for almost anything that may happen in the way of combining great interests, Hence, we are not especially startled by the figures quoted. Still, if this report is true, the transaction will be the most important in some respects that has ever been consummated in this or any other country-not merely because of the amount of capital combined, but

by reason of the vest public interests dians enjoy. At the present time there are tariff barriers which unfavorably afto be affected. A union of the companies named feet the interchange of commodities be would lay under tribute practically the tween the Eastern States and the Dominchole of the United States west of the on, and the chambers of commerce of the Missouri River, and a no inconsider-Yankee regions are soliciting President able portion of the territory east of tion. It is perhaps not improper to rethat stream. But west of the river mark that if the Canadians want a named, the country is new, sparsely set friendly and reciprocal commercial untled, and presents almost unlimited terstanding with the United States it opportunities for development. What would be easy to secure one by abandonthese reads are now worth is but a ing their attempt to steal American tersmall fraction of what their value will ritory in Alaska. While that Riepto be two or three decades hence. To a maniae policy is pursued at Ottawa it would be unnatural to suppose that any very great extent the destiny of that whole vast region will be in the bunds feeling of concession would be manifest on this side of the line. of the men who centrol these great transportation lines. They will have a Have we any citizens in Korea? A sport reached Washington yesterday. complete monopoly of the traffic. The may build other trunk lines, or the that the Governor of Kylang Siang had nay not. They may build feeders, and whether they do so or not will depend o he killed. This is a matter which is likely to bring the Russo-Japanese quesnturely upon what their own interests eem to demand. Anything in the way the Powers most infinitely connected with the situation should act, and any f independent railway competition wil

se impossible. In a broad sense the in

of transportation facilities is the great

est element of power that can be vested

ties which it presents are well calcu lated to create apprehension.

Nor can we suppose that if this deal

creats of the management will be best would be apparent that our mayal force would have business on their hands. subserved by contributing in the mostheral way to the upbullding of th Senator Mason is opposed to "tinkering with the tariff." He and his friends, the States and Territories traversed by the with the tariff." uads, but, unfortunately, that policy solists, will have to do considerable does not giways prevail. Not infre quently ratiway companies look at their immediate interests rather than into sot desire to see American goods shut of European markets. Would it not the larger field of the future. In any event one is almost appalled at the thought of so much power being lodged in the hands of a few men. In that country of vast distances, the control

American citizen should be sacrificed, it

FOREIGN TOPICS.

work of consolidating interests will

stop there. Wenith begets wealth, and

ion would control nearly one-fourth of

all the railway mileage in the country,

and there can be little room for doubt

that its holdings would be largely and

capidly increased. It would be in a po-

sition to force smaller roads into the

ambination and it is not easy to see

where the process would end. The men

who are engineering the deal are East-

ern financiers, closely connected with

Street, and it would be the aim of the

management to bring its Western in-

erests into close and harmonious co-

operation with those of the East. If

me fourth of our railway system can

be united at a single step, there is am-

ple warrant for believing that the time

is not far distant when all the leading

roads of the country may be united un

der one general management, or at

Battleships and Armored Cruisers

greatly to enlarge the navy should de

most formidable batteries and armor

cannot be fully utilized unless the ves

cruisers. The "Baltimore American

urges that we are getting too many o

the former and not enough of the lat-

ter, and argues that the Spanish-Ameri-

doubted whether that conflict furnish-

ed enough evidence to prove the su-

engaged on either side. At Santiage

the two yeasels that rendered especially

the Oregon, the one an armored cruiser

and the other a battleship, while the

Spanish vessels were all of the cruiser

type. Ordinarily a battleship cannot

run down a cruiser, but in this respect

the Oregon proved herself an exception

al vessel. On the other hand there

probably is no armored cruiser affoat

that could successfully cope with one

In the present stage of naval devel

opment, both classes of ships seem to

be necessary, but if the best qualities of

both could be represented in one ves-

sel, undoubtedly it would give us the

highest degree of effectiveness. How

far this can be done is a matter for

the experts in naval construction to de-

termine. Unquestionably some prog-

The Cramps have recently built a

twelve thousand ton battleship of about

nincteen knots speed, which is in ex-

cess of the capabilities of many cruis-

lieve that the maximum of speed has

The main difference between the arm

ored cruiser and the battleship is in the weight and arrangement of the

heavy" in the matter of battleships. We

may have fewer cruisers than we ought

many vessels of the more massive type,

Our navy should be constructed with

reference to the kind of vessels it would

have to meet in case of war with a first-

class naval power, and for any fight-

ing fairly to be anticipated nothing has

yet transpired to indicate that it would

battleships and rely entirely upon

With his usual good sense and courtesy,

King Edward has announced that Presi-

dents of Republics will be treated at

his coronation on an equality with Kings and Emperers. The American President

cannot be at the function, but, all the

sam , he will be obliged to decline the

honor of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

which will be conferred upon all chiefs of attie present of represented on the

It is not strange that our New England

friends should yearn for reciprocity with

Canada. They produce many chickens,

eggs, pigs, and potatoes which the Caus-

wise to discontinue the building of

been attnined.

eruisers.

Naturally this brings up the question

sels have a fair rate of speed.

and with a common end in view.

least be operated in perfect concert,

s power. This combina-

The "Italie," of Rome, usually well in ermed in Vatican affairs, says that air 70, when the Italian Government was co ished in Rome, 150 convents of friare r name were added to the many alread; xisting in the Eternal City, and that th coperty-handed and otherwise-of the rerance (\$144,550, in bonds and other semritles were stolen in the Vatican from strong box known as the "buco nero" the great monetary interests of Wall hieves, who were never detected. Now the moneys and other valuables belongng to the Holy See are accurely guarded Navy. six from safes of an Improved pattern rapal gendarine is on duty day and night, and an other spice through a _ in the door every five hours during the night watch to ascertain that the safes have not been meddled with. The pecualary resources of the Paging could never be assectained with any degree of accuracy it is only known that his Holiness spends process frames (R.E.Loo) a year for the collinary expenses of the Holy Sec. Before the war broke out few subjects

It is not strange that the proposition suiked mere largely in the public mind in Great Britain than the dynamite movelop differences of opinion concerning opoly in the Transvnai. The question was one which appealed to the mind of the the types of vessels which should be built, and the relation which they man in the street, who had difficulty in following the mysteries of the franchise should bear to each other in point of numbers. The end to be reached is, of dispute. For several years the Transvaal Dynamite Company fattened on the course, a maximum of efficiency at a mining industry of the country. It had a minimum of cost, efficiency being the monopoly, and it used it unseru-pulously, probably because a good first essential. In determining this good question of efficiency the two elements deal had to be paid to keep in favor with certain of the Boer be considered are strength, offensive and defensive, and speed. Without Government officials. The company was good lighting capacity, the highest standing grievance to the gold mining speed would be of but little value in empanies, as, along with other imposts of the Boer Government, it rendered un-profitable the working of all but the richactual war. On the other hand, the on mines. The breaking of the power of the Boer Government, it was known, neant the death knell to the monopoly. No one knew that better than the offi-No one knew that better than the officials of the company, but they are not going to be disposeesed without an effort to continue the manufacture and sale of explesives under less favored conditions. The company has, it is reported, made an offer to the new administration to supply blasting gelatine at 30 shiftings a case of fifty pounds less than it charged before the outbreak of the war, and gelightee the outbreak of the war, and gelightee at 55 shiftings a case less. Even at these prices the company would make a profit, although the reduction in price would mean a loss of revenue of about \$50,000 a year. Before anything is done it is certain that every encouragement will be given to outside makers to compete for a valuable and makers to compete for a valuable and makers to compete for a valuaof the relative value of battleships and of armored cruisers. It may well be sels. The Battle of Manila Bay proved nothing, for there were no battleships the mining industry required 20,000 cases I explicative yearly. It may be taken for rauted that the Transvant Dynamite ompany concession is one of those which ill certainly not be recognized by the cw administration. The reduced price of ynamite offered by the company would expresent a saving of about ninepence a on of ore mined. effective service were the Brooklyn and

His Highness Ibrahim, the Sultan of Johore, who has just made a stir in Paris by riding in the boulevards with a young woman named Tyler, who was nearly killed by the insane antics of one of the Sultun's untained horses, is one of the na-tive rulers of the Straits Settlements, with an enormous revenue and no little political power in the Malay Peninsula State of Johore occupies the southern extremity of the peninsula. It has an area of 2,000 miles and an estimated population of about 200,000, chiefly Maloy and Chinese. It is controlled in its foreign relations by Great Britain. Otherwise the State is independent and is absolutely under the rule of ibrahim. The Suitan is a fine specimen of a barbarous ruler who is accustomed to have his own way in everything. He has lately been visiting Europe, and like all oriental potentates is most pleased with Paris, where he has not been conducting himself, however, with the highest failed of discretion. He carries an extensive retinus and a stable of horses. lations by Great Britain. Otherwise the He carries an extensive retinue and a stable of horses, brought all the way from the Far East.

Engineering experts from England vis ited the United States a year or two ago to ascertain, if possible, the reasons for America's ascendancy in the industrial world, and of late small parties of picked workmen from that country have been sent over here to study mechanical methods and devices. France now has in con-templation a similar but more permanent Thus Continental Europe, like Great Britain, is illustrating the soundhers of the old military maxim, "it is legitimate to learn from an enemy. Americaus can afford to extend all pos-Americans can afford to extend all pos-sible chromingement to schemes of this kind. They have nothing to fear from the advantages which their rivals will de-rive from such scrutiny and imitation. The truth is that while foreigners are copying what appear to be the latest American ideas, the American industrial genius is continually originating new-ones. Hence, in these material matters this country manages to keep at least

Active steps are being taken by varions antiquarian societies, on the invi-tation of Sir Edmund Antrobus, the owner f Stonehenge, to preserve that monument. The largest native hewn stone in England, which is to be found there, and which was leaning over dangerously, has this week been raised into a perpendicular position. It was encased in a cradic f strong timber, to prevent it from cracking, and every precaution was taken to guard against an accident. Now the mon-olith is raised, it presents an imposing olith is raised, it presents an imposing appearance. It stands about twenty-one feet above the ground, its total length being about twenty-nine feet six inches, and it is estimated that it weighs more than thirty tone. The raising of the stane was witnessed by Sir Edmund and Lady Antrohus and a lorge number of other persons who take an interest in the ancient monument. The excavations necessary for putting in a bed of concrete on the northwest side of the stone will now be proceeded with. be proceeded with.

Ex-Deputy Rapins (Pallissolo, the presumed head of the Paiermo Maña, in Ruly, charged before the Bologna assizes with having caused the murder of a diother individual, has been making a brillant auto-defence, which seems to have creatly impressed the jury, and it is exsected that he will be acquitted. His have accually committed the murder nere tried at Milan, but the trial broke down owing to the unwillingness of witness a to give evidence and to the ungeconntable disappearance of important
documents, two facts affiliated to the
enormous pewer and perfect organization
of the Maña, which was considered irrestatible while Sig. Palizeste was at inragit was decided at last to arrest Palizeste
binnelf, and to charge him and his accompliens with the crimes above aligned
to. The investigation of the murder of
the tank director has been hanging are
since 1915, not within anding the efforts of
his son. Leutenant Nearbartolo, of the
trailian navy, to have the murderers of
his father punished. lown owing to the ninwillingness of with

Ireland is making unprecedented preparations this winter to divert to its shoreprofitable part of the tide of American ourists, who are expected to come over next spring in greater numbers than ever sefore. Guide books, pictures, and all sorts of advertising are being printed i hope of persuading passengers b to be better for them to take time by the foresock, and so anticipate the cvil day?

The Solid South.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)
In a word, all the Democratic have to do to carry the country in 1901 is 10 get together, keep their foolishness to themselves, and come down to the post with a good ticket. The Republicans affect great confidence. But they do not face the music. They pursue the centrich's policy of liding the head around a corner, whilst leaving the body exposed to view. The South need not and will not get excited, top off on the way to Liverpool while

WIND PREVENTS A GUN TEST

No Trini Made of Louis Gathman's

Dynamite Thrower, NEW YORK, Nov. 13.-Many army and many officers went to Sandy Hack this orning to see a test of the flathman run and the aerial topedo which it is deduned to carry, but the test had to be igious orders in Rome is valued at 200. postponed. It will probably take place (\$57,900,000). Last year (50,000 phoon so clock tomorrow morning. The test is an official one and the committee ap cluted to pass on it is made up of Major a Strong box known as the "buco nero" J. G. Knight, of the Corps of Engineers; the black hole), which seems to have offered but a slight resistance to the Chieves, who were never detected. Now Artillery, Lieut, Joseph Strauss, of the Navy, and Lieut, Cleiaud Davis, of the Navy. Resides these officers there were present Lieut, Gen. Nelson A. Milez, Gen in a special room, outside of which a John R. Broofe, Col. J. P. Story, and Papal gendarine is on duty day and night. Capt. G. N. Whistler, of the Artiflery

Corps; Col. Wallace F. Pandolph, Chief of the Artillery Corps; Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; Gen. John I. Rodgers, Artiliery Corps; Secretary Powell, of the Ordnance Board; Captain Racbitt, commanding the proving ground at Sandy Hook, and Captain Lewis, Artillery Corps, Recorder of the Board of Ordnanc and Fortifications. The inventor of the gun, Louis Gathmann, was present to superintend the firing, as were re tives of the makers of the gun. were representa-

The cause of the postponement of the est was primarily the high wind that prevailed all today and forced a number of coasting schooners to come to anchor near the proving grounds and only a mile off

The Gathmann gun is forty-four feet inches. It weighs sixty tons. The projec tile it fires weighs one ton, and is be-tween six and seven feet long. It is fired with a velocity at the muzzle of the gun of 2,000 feet a second. The gun has been set upon a platform built for it.

AMERICAN WOMEN MALIGNED.

Dr. Wilson Denies That They Offend.

ed Against Custom in Mexico. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.-Dr. W. P. Wilson, President of the Commercial Museum, arrived here today from the Pati-American conference in Mexico, to which he is a delegate. Several newspaper elippings which told of alleged disrtesies of American delegates toward

will appoint a committee to work out Cuban sugar free of duty would be to destroy the cane sugar industry of Louisiana. Whether it would have the same effect on the beet sugar industry, I cannot say, but I am satisfied it would hurt the sugar beet growers. And free Cuban tobacco would be a serious blow to the tobacco growers in the United States.

tolacco growers in the United States.

'I know that the question of reciprocity with Cula will come up carly in the forth-coming assisten of Congress, and it is not improbable that the President will have something to say on the subject in his message. It would not surprise me at all if the tariff should be the most prominent and important question we will have to deal with in this Congress.

'Already the suggestion has come from leading Republicans that a shiding scate tariff to passed which would give the President the power to fix the tariff on numerous articles. In other words, it is preposed to invest the President with power which, under the Congress. And I am one who believes this proposition will rever meet with the approval of the public.'

PERSONAL.

George Foster Peabody, of New York, sold \$14,000 for the Baldwin property, an old Southern mansion in Montgomery, Ala., and will spend \$2.00 in adapting it to

Senator Burton was authorized by Predent Roosevelt recently to find a Raptist ident Bossevelt recently to find a Rapitst preacher who would make a good army chaplain. The Senator turned the matter over to his friend, John R. Mulvane, a Baptist. The papers got hold of it and advertised that Mr. Mulvane was looking for a Baptist preacher soltable for the place. Up to date it is said be has got 186 applications by mail, while several score have called upon him in person. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New

Fork, who was born in 1882 and graduated from Columbia in 1842, has been as prominent in the iron and steel industry as h as been in politics. He was chosen inited States Shed Corporation. He was ed in Congress thirten years and wa hairman of the Democratic Nathena Committee He married a doughter of Peter Cooper and organized Cooper Union

The crown that will probably be use for Queen Alexandra at the community next year is that made for Mary of Mo-dens, wife of the second James. It has 2,633 white diamonds and twenty-five rubles, besides many smaller stones.

ubles, besides many smaller stones. Sir Franklin Lushington, who died thandon on Monday, had out for thirty wa years as one of the magistrates London, and many of the most famo riod came before him. He was bern in 1923, his father, E. H. Luchington, having licen Poisse Judge of Ceylon, and for many years Master of the Crown Office Sir Franklin was educated at Rugby and was graduated with high hobors at the university. Afterward he became a fel-low of his college, and in 1831 a barrieter of the Inner Temple. In 1839 Sir Frank-lin was appointed, metropolitan police magistrate at the Thumes court. He held this post for eleven years, at the end of which time he was appointed magistrate at Bow Street, one of the most important police courts in Lordon. In 1839 he be-came chief police magistrate for Lon-son, and in the same year he was kught-ed. od came before him. He was bor

Denis Mulvihill, the "Stoker Mayor", o Bridgeport, Coan., has assumed office He was called upon by 500 persons within we hours, and about a bushel of mai bearing congratulation was delivered to him.

FOR VIRGINIA'S SCHOOLS.

The Report of the Convention Commiffee on Education.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. II.—The following is the report of the Committee on Ed cation, presented in the Constitutions on today by Delegate Richard tellwaine, the Chairman: Section I, The General Assembly shall dablish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the

ction 2 The general supervision c Section 2. The general supervision to public free school system of the Statish be vested in a supering ment of the Statish be vested in a supering ment of education in to be composed of the Governor torney General, chalman of the frients the University of Virginia, President of college of William and Mary, President of the State Permite Norma 200, at Farmylle, and the superintend of the Virginia Military justifute evided, however, that should the Statish to make appropriation to any of said itsultons, the chalman of the faculty president or superintendent of such furtion, shall cease to be a member of the statish of the said cease to be a member of the said cease to be a member of the said college.

"Section 5. The superintendent of public instruction shall hold office for a term of our years and his duties and compensa-ion shall be fixed by law. He shall be x-officio president of the State board of Section t. The duties and powers of the State board of education shall be as fol

First-It shall, subject to the confirms First-It shall, subject to the confirma-tion of the Senate, appoint a superin-tendent of public instruction, and an su-perintendents of city and county public free schools, and may remove superin-tendents for cause and upon notice to the incumbent; provided, that no member of the State board, except the ex-officia president, shall be eligible for appoint-ient to the office of superintengent of public instruction during his term of of-fice, nor within one year after the expi-ration of same. ration of same.

Second-it shall have, regulated by law
the management and investment of the

the management and investment of the school fund.

Third—It shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations for the management and conduct of the public free schools, which regulations when published and distributed shall have the force and enect of law, but all rules and regulations or said board may be amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so amended or repealed shall not be re-enacted by the said board.

Fourth—It shall select text books and educational appliances for use in the public free schools of the State, provided, that the school boards of clies of the population of 5,0% or more shall choose the books and appliances for their schools, subject to such rules or regulations as the State board of education shall prescribe.

Fifth—It shall appoint a board of direc-

paper ellippings which told of alleged discourtesies of American delegates toward
for president Diaz and his wife were shown
to him. One atory was to the effect that
an American was assigned to take Mrs.
Diaz in to dinner, and excused himself on
a plea of illnees. Another said that the
an american women declined to wear full
dress at entertainments given by the
sexican President. Dr. Wilson became
anarry and said that some enemy of the
United States had been trying to make
trouble. He asserted:

"I have attended every session of the
conference, and every evening entertainment given, up to two days ago. These
stories are abominable lies. The utmost
good feeling exists between the Mexican
and the United States, Commissioners. In
fact, the friendships formed promise great
developments for each nution. It has
falien to the lot of Americans to conduct
the wife of the Mexican President in to
dinner at three of the five entertainments
so far given, and I assure you that each
American thus chosen has been proud of
the honor hestowed.

"The American ladies conform in every
respect to the customs of the country.
They invariably appear in evening dress
when that is called for by the occasion,
and their toilettes have been so claborate
as to create considerable comment in local
papers.

"The stories are lies: I start upon my
return trip to the conforence today and I
shall make it a point to discover where
these reports originated, and, if possible,
make it interesting for the irresponsible
wirkyrs.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Representative Broussard Predicts
the Opposition of Louisiana.

"Any attempt to pass a reciprocity
treaty with Cuba, to admit free of duty
Cuban sugar and tobacco, will be met
with opposition by the Louisians delegation," said Representative Broussand,
at the Metropolitan last inght.

"The people of Louisiana," said he, "are
not only apposed to the annexation of
the extreme expansionists. To admit
cuban sugar free of duty would be to
destroy the cane sugar industry of Louis
sans. A Brounding and th

tion 9. The General Assembly may

enact laws to prevent parents and guard-lans from allowing their children to grow shall not be taught in the same schools. "Section II. No appropriation of public funds shall be made to any school or institution of tearning not owned and exclusively controlled by the State or some political subdivision thereof: provided, first, that the General Assembly may, in its discretion, continue the appropriations to the College of William and Mary, and provided, second, that this section shall in no wise affect the act of the General Assembly passed February 23, 183, relating to bonds held by schools and colleges, and provided third, that cities, towns and counties may make appropriations to non-sectarian rehoods of manual, industrial or technical training.

scetarian rebools of manual, industrial or technical training.
"Section 12 The General Assembly shall make provision for the maintenance of the University of Virginia by an annual appropriation not less than that new pro-vided by law..."
"Section 13 Members of the boards of the educational institutions owned or con-

rolled by the State shall be appointed for a term of four years."

(From the Lendon Baily News.) We are sold, indeed, that Mr. Gladtone's fame is dead. A career that is sound up with great power, great prosperity, same and also large traditions of solley, and a west of fine feeling such as carely goes with the political career, does not so ensity die. We hear the cry of fliciency raised by men who never did and never will do a good day's work in their lives. Who was so efficient as Mr. Gladstone? Who set a more admirable example of the value of combining imcample of the value of comming in ginative grasp with searching industry? Mr. Chamberlain is perhaps in his any as good a worker as was Mr. iludstone. But then he is entirely want-age in imagination. We do feel, however, hat the Gladstonian tradition suffers to-my from a want, not of mere copyrists-or no country can live upon its pass—

Publicity Wanted.

(From the New York Hundd) Mr. Havemeyer told the industrial Comession that the pariff is the mother of rists. Assuming this to be true, we had have the spectacle of the children lestroying the mother, for the trust must have freer markets aproad, and to court these the tariff must come down he pinin truth is that most of the com-inations of the last few years have come sinutions of the last few years have come not existence not in conformity with any faw of matural development, but at the telest of the promoter who found a making ready to buy their charter issued a coormous excess of value. A last compelling publicity would tend to style the subtle fram less in such car prices as hear without legary to these country apitalizes and honestly managed.

Wholly Mislending.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)
Those protectionists who place the diagley bill by the side of the Test Commandments have flattered themselves that the Republican insporties in the latelections were an endorsement of their theology. Such an interpretation of the meaning of the vote was very easy, sim-ple and plausible, but the majorities were the result of complex causes, and they are wholly misleading if they be construed as testiment for the inviolability of the law. If the East subscribes to the holl-sess deciring the West dozz not.

OPPOSE A CHANGE OF NAME.

A Few Minutes of Excitement at the Agricultural Convention.

session yesterday of the Association American Agricultural Colleges and xperiment Stations was by far the most reportant meeting held by that hody luce it began its lifteenth annual conution in this city on Monday. An interesting discussion started when the subject of revising the constitution of the association was brought up by President Harris. One of the most important amendments proposed was that the title of the association be charged. When the suggestion of the charging of the asso-ciation's name was made the reserved lation's name was made the representafives of the experiment stations at once took the floor and heatedly condemned such action, saying that by it the college such action, saying that by it the college professors desired to out the station men from the convention. The college profes-sors responded that such was not their mtention. President Harris, as a middle ourse, proposes bying the subject on the table, to be considered at some future time, much to the relief of both rides.

The question of creeting a summer school of borticulture was also brought to the attention of the convention by a resofution offered by one of the delegates, and after due consideration the proposal was adopted by a manimous vote, the question being later referred to the exsentive committee for consideration. After considering a number of minor reports President Harris adjourned the marning system.

morning session.

The afternoon was devoted almost entirely to section meetings, one of which convened in Carroll Institute Hall, white another occupied the parlors of the Ebbitt

another occupied the pariors of the Ebbitt Home.

As the agriculturalists had received an invitation from Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture to attend a reception at his residence, bit2 Vermont Avenue northwest, at 9 oclock last night, the evening session of the convention was begun promptly at 7:20 oclock, and all the important business transected in order that the delegates might attend the reception. The only matter of any importance brought up during the night session was a resolution offered by A. C. True, of this city, asking that the association's agriculture exhibit, which will occupy a conspicuous position in the Churleston fair, he sent to the St. Louis Exposition in 1922. By a unaulmous vate Mr. True's resolution was adopted.

After hearing a number of other reports relative to the establishment of a graduate course of study in fins city in connection with the National Univ. Sity, and a report by Prof. H. H. Goodail, of New York City, on horticulture, President Harris adjourned the convention until 9 oclock this morning.

The reception at Secretary Wilson's residence was an informal affair. The visiting agriculturists were received by Mrs. Wilson's residence was an informal affair.

isiting agriculturists were received by

A BANK FOR THE ORIENT. Proposition to Establish an Amer-

ican Institution in the Far East. The proposition recently brought to the attention of the Government by W. W. Rockbill, former Special Commissioner of the United States to China, for the establishment of an American bank and Gov-erament fiscal agency in the Far East, will probably result in something definite within a very short time. Two American

syndicates have been organized to estab-

lish a banking institution in that part of the world, and their suggestions are re-

ceiving the attention of the President, the

Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury. The Government's concern in this mater lies in the efforts of each syndicate to secure for its proposed bank the finan-cial business of the United States Govern-ment in the East. Should an arrangement of that character be made with either of the syndicates, the bank will

surely be established. Walter G. Oakman, President of the Guarantee Trust Company, of New York, saw the Secretary of State yesterday on the subject. Mr. Oakman wants to es-tablish a branch bank in the Orient to conduct the business of the United States Government. Mr. Cragin, one of the members of the Eyre-Cragin syndicate, which at one time secured a concession from the Nicaragua Government to build the inter-oceanic canal, has also made an of-fer to establish an American bank in the East.

East.
At present the immense financial business of the United States in the Philippines is conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. a British institution, which has a branch bank at Manila. This Government business will be increased when the liquidation by China of her indemnity to the United States on account of the Boxer outgars. has been inaugurated. The business of the United States in Chine and the Philippines, official and private, is already large, and the feeling here is that an American banking institution should be given the preference in hundling it. The new bank will probably be established at Shanghai or Manita, and it is likely that there will be two institutions under the same management, the main bank at one of these places and a brunch at the other.

REPLACING SHORT TERM MEN.

Home Battalion of the Fifteenth

The sending of additional troops to the Pailippines to replace those returning to this country was brought to the attention Secretary Root yesterday morning, upon his return from a flying trit to New York. Over 700 short-term enlisted men are now making the voyage across the Pacific on one transport, and others are follow, so that the assignment of fresh troops has been under consideration. was determined some time ago to send the Eleventh Cavairy and Twentyighth Infantry to Manile, but War De artment officials are of the opinion that this force is not sufficient to replace the returning short-term men, and it was sugreturning short-term men, and it was sing-gested to Secretary Rose that as addi-tional battelion be ordered to Mantia. He approved the recommendation and or-ders will be issued for the home hatta-ion of the Fifteenth Cavairy, now in Cell-fornia, to prepare to go to Mania and join the remainder of the regiment. The Aefing Adjutant General, Col. Thomas Ward, received a telegram yes-terday moreling saying that headquarters. Thomas Ward, received a telegram yes-terday moriling saying that headquarters, band, and the First and Third Battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, number-ing twenty-one officers and its enlisted men, had left Portland, Ore, for San Francisco, These troops will embark on the transport Grant, which is sched-nied to leave San Francisco for Manila on November 15.

The Shilling Wanted.

(From the New York Press.)
If the Government will restore the Pine Free shilling, it will save many of us netally and morally. The shilling of York and North Carolina is what we need in the shape of substitiary coin. It was worth 125 cents. When two of anything are worth a quarter, the charge for one is 15 cents. With a 12%-cent piece we would save Piz cents every time we and resing women into the celes that they are securing from subous bargains at a cents. Ves, this two-for-a-quarter bas-laces is an outrage. Give us a coin to bulve the quarter—eight to the dellar. Then see us tay up treasure.

Working in the Open.

(From the New York Times.)
There are indications in the course of resident Roosevelt that he intends to ford to all responsible for the policy and conduct of the Government an op ecs as may immediately concern them. in doing so he unquestionably protects to doing so he unquestionably protects to do doing so he was a so that the consecution of the consecution o both himself and others from the conse-quences of hasty action and makes it reasonably certain that his own standard shall be clearly understood, whether it be followed or not. It seems to us to be an exceedingly sensible course to pursue, and the country will watch with interest the outcome. It is an attempt to work in the open and not in secret, and that is clearly worth trying.